ligion is to die out altogether. We do not believe that the pulpit possesses all the religion of mankind, as Dr. Hall would have us suppose; nor that if the press should supersede the pulpit religion would be any nearer its death than it has been repeatedly in the history of the Church when the pulpit had no press to contend against. We do not believe the "pulpit" and "religion" are synonymous terms any more than the "press" and "religion" are. We believe the press is doing the Master's service as faithfully and as effectually as the pulpit, and we believe, furthermore, that the purity and piety of the ministry today is very largely due to the elevating and stimulating influence of the press. And we believe, also, that as many tears have been shed and as much true sympathy manifested by audiences who have witnessed the presentation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or the "Old Curiosity Shop" on the stage as by any who have listened to the Doctor's thrilling eloquence or genuine pathos from the pulpit. If men were wholly spiritual then the pulpit might have the pre-eminence; but as we are intellectual and material beings also the press and the stage are as necessary and each in its sphere as serviceable as the pulpit. We remember that while the pulpits of this land, North and South, were quoting the law and the prophets loudly and long in defence of slavery and in proof of its great antiquity and divinity, the press and the stage were holding it up before the light of day as "the sum of all villanies;" and they created that sublime public sentiment in the North which, rising like a mighty flood, swept it away from the land. The press, the pulpit and the stage, we repeat sgain, are coordinate agencies in the elevation of humanity, and it will not do for one, and that one in these days not the most useful or efficacious, to slander the others. At least before it does so it should be certain that its own record is pure and clean.

The Era of Good Feeling.

Now that the Franco-German war is ended. and that Germany is left to proceed with reconstruction, and France left to decide upon her future form of government, the facts of the hour, so far, at least, as this people and nation are specially concerned, point to an era of peace, and, what is better, an era of good feeling

All things taken into account, the United States have never been in so high favor the wide world over as they are at the present moment. Our praises are being sung in every capital of Europe, and wherever in Asia or Africa or South America there is an independent government the representatives of the United States are singled out for special honor. We have no reason to say we are unworthy of the respect which is paid us. We have been at the trouble of teaching the world the excellence of republican institutions. have experimented so successfully the principle of self-government that we have become the object not merely of admiration, but of envy. When the war in Europe began the United States Legation in Paris was trusted more than all the Legations of the world combined. During the war Minister Washburne, who, to his own praise and the praise of his country, remained in Paris when the representatives of almost every other nation abandoned it, did noble service, not to the Germans alone, who placed themselves under his protection, but to almost every other nationality. He alone, of all the foreign Ministers, comes out of this war with honor. We have no difference with any government but that of Great Britain, and to-day Great Britain, through a delegation which represents at once dignity and scholarship and good feeling, seeks in our national capital an honorable settlement of all outstanding questions as between the two governments and peoples on honorable terms. We have not the slightest doubt that the Joint High Commission will succeed in removing all cause of difference from between the two governments and peoples. In other words, it is next to impossible to resist the conviction that the two great English speaking peoples have got over their latest and their greatest difficulty. The latest and not the least important piece of news from London is to the effect that, whereas the new Russian loan is despised and treated with worse than contempt at the Stock Exchange, the American loan is warmly encouraged.

These are all promising signs. At the pre sent moment the world is sick of war. It is felt and confessed to be an unqualified curse. The universal desire is for peace. Nay, peace is loudly and imperiously demanded. What is now wanted to secure a lasting and world-wide peace is a good understanding between the two great English speaking peoples. They, more than all other peoples combined, represent the wealth, the intelligence, the enterprise, the progress of the world. United there is no force to resist them. Germany, as is well known, has enough on hand. France is fairly bound to keep the peace for at least-well, as long as she can. Let us hope that the spirit of the United States, which is peace and good will to all mankind-a spirit which is now fully shared by Great Britain-will soon extend over all the nations of the earth. and that the energies of the peoples will find sufficient scope for exercise in every form of rivalry but the rivalry of brutal war. All hail to the era of peace and good will! With the London Times on the one side of the big pond and the New York HERALD on the other, and both of them sensibly regarding the higher interests of humanity, we cannot doubt that the era of good feeling is about to be successfully established.

Personal Intelligence.

Edmund Rice, from Minnesota, is staying at the

A party of Japanese noblemen and suite have arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. Their names are as follows:-Susuki Yasubay, Najata, Fujita, Hactinnota, Yoslinnora Morntake, Desima Matzo, Masu

dakahé, Kadova. Lord Howard de Walden and Captain Forbes, of the British Army, have arrived from China and are now sojourning at the Hoffman House.

Judge Nelson, or Poughkeepsie, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Winchester, from Pennsylvania, is quar-

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, is at the Hoff-

General James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, bas arrived

at the Brevoort House. Nathaniel Paige, of Washington, is at the Fifth

PARIS.

Collapse of the Insurgent National Guards.

Montmartre Quiet and the Cannon Surrendered.

Wholesale Suppression of Radical Newspapers.

Unimpaired Credit of the Bank of France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 12, 1871. The following intelligence from Paris is forwarded for publication in the NEW YORK

COLLAPSE OF THE MONTMARTRE INSURGENTS. The threatening demonstrations in Montmartre have ceased, and the National Guards have surrendered all their cannon.

RADICAL NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

General Vinoy has issued orders suspending the publication of the Vengeur, Mot d'Ordre, Cri du Peuple, Caricature Père Duchesne and Bouche de Fer. The publication of new political or social economy journals is forbidden.

MILITARY DECREES. The Officiel Journal contains a decree dis-

solving certain heodquarter staffs of the army, approving the formation of regiments of infantry and urging the establishment of camps of instruction. CIRCULATION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE NOTES.

The Semaine Financière says the total circulation of notes of the Bank of France last September was 1,774,000,000 francs, and now it is 2,000,000,000. Notwithstanding the loans made to the government, the credit of the bank has not suffered. The notes are everywhere accepted at par.

ANTI-GERMAN MOVEMENTS.

The Syndical Chambers of Commerce have decided that no German shall be employed in the trades of Paris.

HEALTH OF PARIS. The health of the city is improving.

GENERAL REPORTS.

M. Thiers and Cabinet Expected in Paris.

The German Evacuation of Versailles Delayed.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 12, 1871.

Advices from France for the NEW YORK HERALD contain the following information :-EXPECTED IN PARIS.

President Thiers and all the members of the government are expected in Paris to-morrow. POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Marquis de Banneville has been appointed French Ambassador at Vienna, and

THE GERMAN EVACUATION OF VERSAILLES.

A despatch from Paris dated to-day states that the Germans will evacuate Versailles tomorrow, and the French troops will immediately occupy the place. Advices from German sources, however, report that in consequence of the lack of sufficient transportation, the railways being overcrowded with war materials, the Germans will remain a few days longer at Versailles.

TO RETURN HOME

The French soldiers interned in Switzerland will return immediately to France.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN RIOT

Details of the Disturbance in Zurich.

FOUR KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

Rioters to Be Court-Martialed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 12, 1871.

I forward for the information of the New YORK HERALD the following intelligence, being the latest accounts of the Franco-German riot at Zurich, Switzerland.

THE ATTACK UPON THE GERMANS.

A party of German gentlemen and ladies, numbering about nine hundred, assembled in the Tönhalle of Zurich on the 9th to celebrate the conclusion of peace between France and Germany. While the festivity was in progress the building was attacked by some French officers and Gardes Mobiles.

The Germans defended themselves, and in the fight many were wounded on both sides, The troops were called out and suppressed the disturbance after making a number of the assailants prisoners.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE PRISONERS.

The French officers and men attempted to rescue their friends from prison on the night of the 10th, when the troops fired upon them. killing four and wounding many others. The troops around the prison were strengthened by four battalions and two batteries, and quiet was restored. A court-martial is now impend-

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Herald Special Report from Amiens.

The Emperor of Germany Seriously Indisposed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 12, 1871. I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD special correspondent at Amiens, dated on yesterday. Your corre-

spondent says:-THE EMPEROR WILLIAM SICK.

The Emperor of Germany is seriously indisposed and will be unable to review the German army stationed here, as was his intention. The Prince Imperial of Germany will review the troops.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

It was believed in Alsace that the National Assembly at Bordeaux would vote for the annexation of France to the United States to prevent the loss of Alsace and Lorraine by placing these provinces un-

der American protection. During the late war the Germans established 265 post offices for their own use in different places of he invaded French territory,

Last year 10,108 different books on science, art. literature, &c., were published in Germany. The Empress of Germany has congratulated the poet Grillparzer at the celebration of his eightieth birthday.

The mitrailleuse has been introduced into the Danish artillery. The Catholics of Tyrol have prepared an address

n favor of the temporal power of the Pope. All the professors of a college in Strasbourg and heir families were expelled by the Prussians and compelled to leave Alsace at forty-eight hours' notice. The Pope has received 1,100,000 francs as the proceeds of the Peter's pence collected during the nonth of January, 1871.

M. Laurier, lately a member of the Gambetta Ministry, has, it is said, bought the Grand Hotel in Paris for \$1,000,000. As he had but little property before the war, his honesty is doubted.

A monument of Schiller is in the course of erection at Vienna, Austria.

The Neue Freie Presse has it that General Sickles, in handing his credentials to the new King of Spain, delivered an address in Spanish, at which the King was much embarrassed, as he could not reply in that

ART NOTES.

Brooklyn Art Association. The second reception of the eleventh season of this association will take place to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The officers of the Association are E. S. Mills, president; E. J. Lowber, vice president; G. L. Ford, secretary; H. B. Smith, treasurer. The executive committee consists of E. J. Lowber, H. Sanger, R. W. Hubbard, J. O. Low and J. J. Van Nortrand.

James Fairman.

The studio of Mr. Fairman, at Dedworth Building, on Fifth avenue, was thronged with visitors on the 7th, 8th and 9th Instant when five of the most recently finished landscapes by the artist were exhibited-Pleasant River Valley; The Sun and Sea, at Gloucester Point; Island Grove, on the Androscorgin; Hudson River, near Tivoli, and The Ocean Breeze. All of these works are the of conscientious studies and illustrate the fact that our landscape painters need not go to "the uttermost ends of the earth" to find scenery full of beauty and impressiveness. The acknow ledged superiority of many American landscape painters is largely due to the irresistible inspiration of scenery unsurpassed by that of any other coun-

Eastman Johnson

The latest and perhaps the best production of Mr. Johnson, "The Old Stage Coach," of which we recently gave a detailed description, was exhibited on Friday last at Goupu's gattery, on Fifth avenue. All who saw it agreed that the unanimous praises be-

Picture Exhibition at the Union League Club. The practice which several of the leading clubs in New York have adopted of providing for a picture once a cause and an effect of increasing interest in art. Among the works exhibited at the last monthly meeting of the Union League Club were very noticeable pictures by S. R. Gifford, Kensett, Bristol, Loop, Cropsey, Sonntag, Tiffany, Hope, Perry, Brown, Satterlee, Henry, Smith, R. Swain Gifford, La Farge Hicks, J. H. Beard, G. H. Hall, Julian Scott, Carter Holberton, Pope, Mrs. J. H. Beer, Mrs. E. Selguin

The Avery Collection.

On Saturday evening the artists and members of the press were invited by Mr. S. P. Avery, one of the most tasteful and experienced of American collectors of works of art, to a private view at the Somerville gattery on Fifth avenue, of pictures and French bronzes, Japanese, Chinese and European curiosities in silver, glass, porcelain, ivory and lacquer, and antique furniture, to be exhibited free to the public until the 20th or 21st of March, when they will be offered for sale, previous to the departure of the present owner for Europe. Church, Durand, Boughton, S. R. Gifford, Guy, Kensett, Eastman Johnson, J. M. Hart, J. G. Brown, Casilear, Thorn, W. T. Richards, W. H. Beard, the late Thomas Cole, Whittreage, Henry, Shattuck, C. C. Ward, Lambdin Hubbard, Bellows, McEntee, Homer, Pecle and other well known American artists, as well as Saal, Meyer, Trayer, Herzog, Learel, Muller, Brion, Anker, Lambinet and a number of foreign artists are repre sented in the collection, which, if not so remarkable as the one exhibited by Mr. Avery after his return from the Paris Exposition, is nevertheless worthy of special attention on the part of picture

Rothermel's "Battle of Gettysburg." The "Battle of Gettysburg," by Mr. P. F. Rotherphia journals, one of the finest battle pieces painted for many years by an American artist. It is now on Legislature of Pennsylvania in commissioning Mr. Rothermel to paint this historical picture might weil be followed by the Legislatures of other States. The picture represents the moment on the third decisive day when Colonel Haskell tells General Meade that the enemy are being repuised, and the General exclaims, "Thank God !"

J. Roy Robertson.

Mr. J. Roy Robertson, vice president of the Palette Club, leaves to-day for Albany, where he is to paint the portrait of Judge Chase, of the Court of Appeals, and to fill other important commissions. By the strong individuality of his portraits, as well as by their accuracy in drawing and their splendid color, Mr. Robertson has won an enviable reputation both in Europe and at home.

A BROTHER'S REVENCE.

A Respectable Citizen of Lockport Shot and Killed for Seduction-A Brother Avenges His Sister's Wrongs.

LOCKPORT, N. H., March 12, 1871. William Bullock, of the firm of Bullock Brothers, was shot dead last evening on the corner of Main and Prince streets, in this city, by Arthur F. Pierce. Five shots were fired at Bullock, two of which took effect. Breaking off promises to and betrayal of Pierce's sister are said to have been the causes of the shooting. Pierce belonged to this city, but lat-terly has resided in Chicago, and has herelofore borne an excellent character. He is now in jall. Bul-lock moved in respectable circles here. The affair has caused much excitement.

REVOLUTIONISM.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Serious Political Agitation in Various Districts of the Kingdom.

The Mayor and Officers of Alicante in Fatal Collision With an Armed Mob.

King Amadeus' Trip to Meet the Queen Suspended.

Iberian "Reds." TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Animating Sentiment of the

LONDON, March 12, 1871.

I received a brief, but very significant and important special telegraph letter from the HERALD correspondent in Madrid this morning, and proceed to forward its contents to New York by cable report.

The HERALD special writer dates in the Spanish capital on the 11th instant, in the evening, and says:-The political agitation is extending and becoming more fierce in different portions of the kingdom.

I have to announce to-day the prevalance of serious riotous disturbances in the provinces. In the city of Alicante the insurgents, for they may be classed | very fairly as such, have come into direct collision with the authorities. The members of an armed mob have just fired on the Mayor of the town when he was, at the head of the municipal officers, engaged in the dispersion of a tumultuous assemblage.

Some few lives were lost during the en-

The candidates of the electoral opposition who are seeking for seats in the Cortes are obtaining a triumph in many of the parliamentary districts in consequence of the existence of this condition of affairs.

THE KING ANXIOUS; OR INTIMIDATED? His Majesty King Amadeus remains in the capital, having suspended his preparations

for the purpose of making a trip to Alassio to meet the Queen Maria Victoria, who is now convalescent from her recent attack of illness, but awaits the advent of her husband before she journeys onward towards Madrid.

The Radical Revolutionary Impulse. In continued explanation of the sentiment and feeling which animate and move the democracy and revolutionary "Reds" of Spain against King Amadeus and toward another change of government, it is proper to refer to the contents of a republican circular, which has been republished in different cities of the kingdom and which made its appearance first at the moment of Prim's death.

The political authors say:-Doubt and hesitation in the state to which public affairs have arrived are true national crimes. Is there any Spaniard who would doubt and hesitate before the coup didut of a petty dictator? If so that Spaniard is a coward, af base and, unworthy citizen, a degenerate and miserable man—a wretch. Are there any weak and pusilianimons souls, who prefer their individual comfort and that of their family, sustained and sheltered in ignominy and humiliation, to the dangers of the defence of the country? Such poor and pairty souls are aiready indged by the revolutionary conscience. There are those who hide their cowardice under the lying cloak of a scrupinous conscience, spoiling the best projects, expecting everything from the gun of the soldier and nothing from the axe of the revolutionists. Those cowards will be swept away by the popular hurricane. The true national crimes. Is there any Spaniard who from the axe of the revolutionists. Those cowards will be swept away by the popular hurricane. The country is in danger. Are there any of its sons who will deny its glorious origin? Who is the son who does not feel his brow and his heart ache on looking in the face of his mother, spit upon and buffeted, her loftiness humiliated, and her honor defamed by an intruder—a foreign tyrant? What shall we do? Shall we wait? Shall we permit that a tyrant from Italy shall ensiave the valorous Spanish people, and the Espana con honra free and independent? Eternal ignominy and reproach to the indifferent and cowardly, who by their in liference and their cowardice make themselves accomplices and parand cowardly, who by their in inference and their cowardice make themselves accompliees and participants in the national crime! Spanish citizens, the country is in danger. "To arms! Down with the existing order of taings! Viva the honored Spanish army! Viva the enational sovereignty! Viva the revolution!" To the republicans of Madrid—It is necessary to fix the proper moment for the armed struggle. The republican party of Madrid—It is necessary to fix the proper moment for the armed struggle. The republican party of Madrid will initiate or second, as may be agreed, the revolutionary movement, which, to the cry of "Down with the existing government! Away with the foreigner!" will conclude the unworthy farce which dishonors and impoverishes us. The men of the Combate recommend to their brethren in Madrid subordination and energy, and will give them due warning of the fitting moment.

THE ST. DOMINGO COMMISSION.

Arrival of the Tennessee and Nantasket at Kingston-The Performance of the Tennessee-Commissioners Preparing Separate Reports-Operations Against Bacz Prevented by the Crew of the United States Ship Congress-Bacz Takes the Field in Person Against Cabral-Cabral Not Seen by Any One Attached to the Commission, but He Has Been Heurd From-Letters for the KINGSTON, Ja., March 11, }

The United States steamers Tennessee and Nantasket, with the members of the St. Domingo Commission, arrived here to-day by way of Port au Prince. All are well on board both steamers. The Tennessee will sail in four days for New York, by

The performances of the Tennessee have delighted everybody. The fears of her condition are not shared by those on board, and her officers regard her as one of the strongest ships in the navy. Each Commissioner is preparing the draft of his

report, and as yet the separate drafts have not been compared. Upon most points of the resolution of Congress the reports of the Commissioners will show a condition of affairs faverable to annexation. Before the Commission left Hayti Luperon, who is one of Cabral's generals, made a hostile demonstration against Monte Christi, but the crew of the United States man-of-war Congress checked the

President Baez accompanied the Commissioners on the Tennessee to Azua, where he was to take personal command of the forces operating in that quarter against Cabral.

Cabral sent messengers to the Commissioners while they were in Hayti, but he did not visit them, nor has he been seen by any one attached to the The last mails from the United States missed the

Commission. Letters for the expedition should be forwarded immediately to Key West, in time to meet the Tennessee on her arrival.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Westphalia will leave this port on Tuesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the

THE DARDANELLES.

THE RESTRICTIONS OF TRAVEL.

Correspondence from the United States Legation at Constantinople Relating to the Passage of the Straits of Dardanelles and Bosphorus by the Ships of Other Nations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1871. The President recently communicated to the Senate a Message, in compliance with the resolution of the 2d instant, with correspondence from the Legation of the United States from Constantinople, relating to the restrictions on the passage straits of Dardanelles and Bosphorus by ships of other nations. Mr. McVeagh wrote the following to Mr. Fish, dated Legation of the United States, Constantinople, January 24, 1871 (received February 22,

on which they rested.
In any view of this question a primary consideration is the grave importance attached immemorially to the geographical

might possess, in the convenient form of a despatch, a statemon which they rested.

In any view of this question a primary consideration is the
grave importance attached immemorially to the geographical
peculiarides of the situation of Constantinople. On the west
the narrow Straits of the Dardanelles connect the Sea of
Marmora with the Greek Archipelago. On the east the narlow Straits of the Bosphorus connect the Sea of Marmora
with the Black Sea. From the beginning of the one State to
the end of the other the shores on both sides belong excissively to the Ottoman emptre, and its capital and chief city is
at the meeting of the waters of the Straits of the Bosphorus
and the Sea of Marmora. This side is assued to be practically incapable of defence against an attack by a naval force
except at the two entrances or straits which have been
ally of fortifying and defending these the absolute necessity of securing the safety of Constantinople from attack
by sea, was recognized centuries before the conquest of the
country by the Ottoman Suitans, and that the same necessity has been constantly asserted and maintained ever since.
In this view all the waters connecting the Greek Archipelago
with the Black Sea are move chanson, and are only navigable
by the consent of and under the restrictions imposed by the
government of the Ottoman empire. The question of this
corsent and of these restrictions naturally divides itselffirst in reference to vessels of commerce, and, secondly, in
reference to vessels of sown As regards both those classes
the Ottoman government alleges that its policy has been onform and as liberal as a proper regard for its own safety
waters resis upon treates, and certainly the concessions to
the commerce of other nations appear to be very liberal and
comprehensive when the treaties embodying these privileges
are compared with the contemporary policies of civilized
and Christian nations on the subject of foreign trade.

The right of merchant vessels to navigate these monitored
that vasid o

deliver the proper license or firman and certificate at the Dardangles.

The first mention of the passage of the Straits of the Bossphorus, and the consequent navigation of the Black Sea, occurs in the historic treaty of Kainardji, 1774, whereby Russia secured the southern seacoast as he had so long coveted. That treaty, called by the late Emperor Nicholosa "the glorious treaty," granted in ample terms the free passage of the Bosphorus to the merchant vessels of Russia.

In a convention (1779) explanatory of the treaty of Kainardji the tonnage of the Russian vessels which are to enjoy the rights therrefore granted is regulated by the tonnage of the vessels of other nations "which come by the sea of Marmora to Constantinople."

In the treaty of commerce (783) between Russia and the Porte which the liberty of navigation there granted is expressed in even broader terms, and the Porte obliges itself to deliver itmans or permits to all Russian merchant vessels going either through the Bosphorus or through the Dardandies, to secure their uniostructed passage through those straits respectively.

The rayingtion of the Russian passage through those straits respectively.

"The Sublime Forte engages, moreover, to take especial care that the trade and navigation of the Silack Sea particularly its admits and declares the passage of the straits of constant in admits and declares the passage of the straits of constantinople" (the Bosphorus) "and that of the Dardanelles to be entirely tree and open" to vessels under the merchant flag of any Fower at peace with the Forte; and it engages that such vessels shall be exposed to no hindrance or among and cavigation mot the least obstacle shall ever be opposed." In the following year (1859) our own treaty was concluded with the Forte, securing to us all the privileges of the most favored nations, and providing that "the merchant vessels of imperial residence" (the Bosphorus), "and go and come in the Black Sea." Our treaty of commerce (1862) contains upon this subject only the clause usually inserted in commercial treaties concluded in recent years with the Forte. "The ferman required for merchant vessels of the United States, os and always be delivered in such manner as to occasion to each vessel the least possible delay."

It will thus be seen that the fullest liberty exists for the navigation of all these connecting waters by the merchant cannot be used to the common clause of recent treaties respecting the angular of the common clause of recent treaties respecting the angular of the common clause of recent treaties respecting the requirement of the proper regulations of police and of health; but the isnguage of the treaty of Adrannople and of the common clause of recent treaties respecting the requirement of the proper regulations of police and of health; but the isnguage of the treaty of Adrannople and of the common clause of recent treaties respecting the requirement of the proper regulations of police and of health; but they cannot be accommon to the proper regulation of police and the subject to the part of the proper regulations of police and the subject was bringly and the subject to the part of the policy of the more and the proper

requesting the observance by each nation of "the anciest rule of the empire," thereby confirmed. This circular was transmitted to Washington by Commodore Porter, then occupying this mission, April 18, 1842.

It only remains to add that the Convention of the Dardanelles was re-enacted in terms and annexed to the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and that an exception has always existed as to "the ancient rule" in question in favor of armed vesses of moderate size visiting the Porte by special permission, or missions of friendship or attached to the service of the force; it will be seen, therefore, that the closing of these straits to ships of war has never been rested upon the agreement of the Powers recognizing it, but always upon the undoubted right of the Ottoman empire; and while six great Powers at Paris, in 1886, recognized this usage, it is not known that any Power, at any time, has ever questioned ofther its propriety or its validity.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

Fight Between Negro Militia and Mounted Whites.

EIGHT OR TEN NEGROES KILLED,

The Rest Chased Twenty Miles Into a Federal Camp.

Governor Scott Disarming the Colored Men.

CHESTER, S. C., March 12, 1871. After the encounters that took place here on Monday and Tuesday the negro militia retreated, under the guise of disbanding, and when at a point eight miles northwest of here fired upon A BODY OF MOUNTED WHITES

who were on their way home. There were but few casualties at the first fire, but soon afterwards the whites rallied and a brisk fight ensued. The negroes were charged and routed by the whites, who were armed, and it is now reported that eight or ten negroes were killed, as that number of graves have since been seen in the vicinity of the battle ground. A portion of the whites, or supposed Ku Klux, endefeated militia to York county, keeping up a skirmish sort of fight the entire distance of over twenty miles. In this pursuit a large number of the negroes were captured and disarmed, twenty only succeeding in reaching the camp of the United States troops at Yorkville, where they found protection and where they remain. Investigations made by both the United States officers here and the civil authorities trace

THE ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT DIFFICULTIES to a point near Captain Wilkes' plantation, twelve miles northwest of here, named Baton Rouge township, where some militia, numbering about twelve, were being drilled by a negro officer. They had a sentinel on post, who fired upon a passing party of whites, wounding one of the number severely. This brought about retaliation, and the disturbances above alluded to took place in rapid succession. It was more than a matter of astonishment the rapidity with which reinforcements arrived from points in North Carolina and places in this State at a considerable distance. A Major Reister (white), who is a Northern adventurer, and whom all acknowledge to be an unprincipled man, is charged by both parties as the instigator of all this disturbance. He has since fied. The report sent from Columbia stating that a colored officer of militia was hanged, and giv-

ing that as the origin of the disturbance, is also Governor Scott, upon the recommendation of the United States officers here, has sent an agent to DISARM THE MILITIA, which was commenced to-day. As long as roving bands of armed negroes, under the authority of the government, go depredating through the country, the United States officers say there can be no law our order, but as soon as the negroes are disarmed. the United States oncers say there can be no had no roder, but as soon as the negroes are disarmed and have returned to their proper avocations, there will be peace. There is still a great deal of excitement, but with the disarmament of the negro militial law and order will be restored. I find that the whites are armed with a superior sort of the same rife as the minuta, and but few in this and the sor-rounding counties can be found without their weapon of offence and defence.

There is no news from York county to-day. Everything is reported quiet in that section.

The Troubles Subsiding-The Negroes Invited to Lay Down Their Arms and Return Home.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12, 1871. The troubles between the whites and negro militia in Chester county are subsiding. The citizens in a public meeting have pledged protection to all negroes who lay down their arms and return quickly to their homes. There is now a strong force of United States regulars in the county. At the invi-tation of Governor Scott a number of leading citi-zens from various sections of the State will meet in bia to consult with him as to the best mean

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MARCH 13.

1858—Orsini and Pierri, the attempted assassins of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, executed in Paris.

1841—The steamship President left New York for Liverpool, and was never again neard from.

1509—Battle of Jarnac, France, occurred. Duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France, defeated the Huguenots.

1470—Battle of Stamford, England; Yorkists defeated by the Lancastrians.

To Remove Dandruff, to Keep the Hair pure and free from scurf, to anchor it tirmly in the scalp, to give it lustre, to preserve its color, to quicken its growth, to improve its texture, to make and keep it what it ought to be-the crowning personal charm of both sexes-it is only necessary to use BURNETT'S COCOAINE as a daily dress-

This preparation has sustained an unparalleled and world wide popularity for the past fifteen years.

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